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10/809,278	03/25/2004	Naoki Yamane	9683/174	6036

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INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE 27879  
BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE  
ONE INDIANA SQUARE, SUITE 1600  
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204-2033

EXAMINER
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ADDY, ANTHONY S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/09/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/809,278

Applicant(s)

YAMANE ET AL.

Examiner

Anthony S. Addy

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/16/2006</u>  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 05, 2006 has been entered. New **claims 34-42** have been added. **Claims 15-42** are now pending in the present application.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 15-42** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 15-25, 34-39 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Morikawa, U.S. Patent Number 5,765,170 (hereinafter Morikawa)**.

Regarding claim 15, Morikawa teaches a method of executing at least two applications with a communication terminal (see abstract, col. 6, lines 8-11, col. 7, lines 3-14, col. 8, lines 56-60 and Figs. 3, 4, 5 & 6), the method comprising: providing a first application operable on a communication terminal to generate an email message, to transmit an email message to an email server, to receive an email message from said email server, or to open an email message (see col. 6, lines 12-15, col. 7, lines 9-29 and Fig. 1; shows a communication terminal 3 comprising a first email application [i.e. electronic mail terminal utility 5]); providing a second application operable on said communication terminal, said second application executable to generate an email message or to open an email message (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45 [i.e. the applications software which an operator of the communication terminal uses when creating an attachment file AF or performing an editing function of an email message reads on a second email application to generate or open email messages]); receiving an email message from said email server with said first application, wherein only said first application is operable to communicate with said email server (see col.7, lines 9-13 and col. 7, line 56 through col. 8, line 2); determining with said first application from an identifier included in said email message if said email message is compatible with said first application or said second application (see col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 13); said first application storing email message and data related to receipt of said email message in a predetermined reception box folder associated with said first application when said email message is determined to be compatible with said first application (see col. 8, lines 3-6); and said first application

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storing said email message and data related to receipt of said email message in a folder designated within said email message and associated with said second application when said email message is determined to be compatible with said second application (see col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 16, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 15. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein determining with said first application from an identifier included in said email message if said email message is compatible comprises the step of reading an identifier included in a header of said email message to determine if said application or second application is indicated (see col. 7, lines 22-29, col. 7, line 65 through col. 8, line 5 and col. col. 8, lines 33-46).

Regarding claim 17, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 16. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein said first application storing said email message and data related to receipt of said email message in a folder designated within said email message comprises the steps of checking a table stored in said communication terminal for said identifier and a corresponding folder name, and storing said data related to said email message in said folder that is associated with said identifier and is accessible by said second application (see col. 8, lines 33-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 18, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 17. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, further comprising the step of executing said second application to access said folder based on said identifier and to display a listing that includes an email title, an email reception date, and an email reception time of said

email message that is retrieved from said folder (see col. 6, lines 55-65, col. 7, lines 22-37, col. 8, lines 33-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 19, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 18. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, further comprising the steps of said second application obtaining a message identification associated with said listing, and extracting said email message from a stored location for display based on said message identification (see col. 8, lines 7-52).

Regarding claim 20, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 15. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, further comprising the step of said second application instructing said first application to generate said folder and a folder table, said second application executable to display data associated with said email messages stored in said folder as a function of said folder table (see col. 8, lines 7-52 and col. 9, lines 12-33).

Regarding claim 21, Morikawa teaches a method of executing at least two applications with a communication terminal (see abstract, col. 6, lines 8-11, col. 7, lines 3-14, col. 8, lines 56-60 and Figs. 3, 4, 5 & 6), the method comprising: providing a first application executable on a communication terminal to generate an email message, to transmit an email message to an email server, to receive an email message from said email server, and to open an email message (see col. 6, lines 12-15, col. 7, lines 9-29 and Fig. 1; shows a communication terminal 3 comprising a first email application [i.e. electronic mail terminal utility 5]); providing a second application executable on said communication terminal to generate an email message, to open an email message, and

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to cooperatively operate with said first application (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45 [i.e. the applications software which an operator of the communication terminal uses when creating an attachment file AF or performing an editing function of an email message reads on a second email application to generate or open email messages]), wherein only said first application is operable to communicate with said email server (see col.7, lines 9-13 and col. 7, line 56 through col. 8, line 2); generating an email message with said second application that includes a header and an email address of a recipient of said email message (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 7, lines 22-29, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45); and with said second application enabling said first application to transmit said email message to said recipient via said email server (see col.7, lines 9-13, col. 7, line 55 through col. 8, line 2 and col. 8, lines 53-60).

Regarding claim 22, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 21. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein the step of generating an email message with said second application comprises the further steps of storing said generated email message in association with a transmission folder used by said first application to transmit outgoing email messages, and executing said first application to transmit said email message (see col. 7, lines 9-64, col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 23, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 22. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein the step of executing said first application comprises the further steps of said first application detecting association of said email

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message with said transmission folder, and said first application retrieving and transmitting said email message for receipt by said email server (see col. 7, lines 9-64, col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 24, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 21. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, further comprising the steps of receiving an email message transmitted from said email server with only said first application, and storing said email message for access by said second application only when said email message includes an indication of compatibility with said second application (see col. 7, lines 9-13, col. 8, lines 3-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 25, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 24. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein the step of storing said email message for access by said second application further comprises the step of storing said email message and data related to said email message in a folder identified by said email message (see col. 8, lines 3-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 34, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 15. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, further comprises generating a first email arrival indication to a user when said email message and data related to receipt of said email message is stored in said predetermined reception box folder associated with first application (see col. 6, lines 12-15 and col. 7, lines 9-29), and generating a second email arrival indication to said user that is different than said first email arrival indication when said email message and data related to receipt of said email message is stored in a folder



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designated within said email message and associated with said second application (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 35, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 15. In addition, Morikawa teaches a method, wherein said identifier comprises a character identifier designated by a sender of said email message, and the method further comprises said second application executable to display an animation of a character indicated with said character identifier followed sequentially by display of a content of said email message (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 36, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal operational with at least two applications, each of the at least two applications operable to provide a user interface (see col. 6, lines 8-11, col. 7, lines 3-14, col. 8, lines 56-60 and Fig. 1; shows data processing system 3 & 4 [i.e. reads on a communication terminal] operational with at least two applications [i.e. an electronic mail terminal utility 5, which is a kind of application program and an applications software which an operator of the communication terminal uses when creating an attachment file AF of an email message]), the communication terminal comprising: a communication unit operable to transmit and receive data to and from a server (see col. 6, lines 1-11 and col. 7, lines 9-13); a storage (see col. 6, lines 8-20); and a control unit coupled with the communication unit and the storage, the control unit operable to control at least two applications (see col. 6, lines 8-15, col. 7, lines 3-13, col. 8, lines 7-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45), the control unit further operable to execute a first application operable to identify a second application configured to process data received by the

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communication unit, the first application further executable to identify the second application on the basis of an attribute of the data (see col. 8, lines 3-67), and to store the data in a data reception area of the storage, the data reception area being assigned to the second application (see col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45); the control unit further operable to provide the data to the second application in response to a request from the second application (see col. 8, lines 3-67); the second application executable by the control unit to read data from, and write data to, only a specified storage area of the storage (see col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45); and the control unit further operable to store, in the specified storage area, data generated with the second application for transmission, and to execute the first application to transmit the data via the communication unit (see col. 7, lines 9-64, col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 37, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 36. In addition, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal, wherein: the first application is adapted to communicate with the server; and the second application is not adapted to communicate with the server (see col.7, lines 9-13 and col. 7, line 56 through col. 8, line 2).

Regarding claim 38, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 36. In addition, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal, wherein: the data is email (see col. 2, lines 43-45, col. 6, lines 33-37 and Fig. 2); and the first and second applications each provide a user with a respective user interface to independently read and generate

email messages (see col. 6, lines 8-11, col. 7, lines 3-14, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 39, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 36. In addition, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal, wherein: the storage is a removable storage unit detachably coupled with the communication terminal; and an identifier of the second application is stored in the storage in accordance with the data (see col. 6, lines 16-31 and col. 8, lines 10-52).

Regarding claim 42, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claim 36. In addition, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal, wherein data generated, with the second application, for transmission that is stored in the specified storage area is stored in the storage in a transmission box folder, and the first application is executable with the control unit to check for data stored in the transmission box folder, and read out the data stored therein for transmission to the server (see col. 7, lines 9-64, col. 8, lines 7-24, col. 8, lines 36-52 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 27-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Morikawa, U.S. Patent Number 5,765,170 (hereinafter Morikawa)** and further in view of **Shiigi, U.S. Publication Number 2002/0046249 A1 (hereinafter Shiigi)**.

Regarding claim 27, Morikawa teaches a communication terminal operational with at least two applications, each of the at least two applications operable to provide a user interface (see col. 6, lines 8-11, col. 7, lines 3-14, col. 8, lines 56-60 and Fig. 1; shows data processing system 3 & 4 [i.e. reads on a communication terminal] operational with at least two applications [i.e. an electronic mail terminal utility 5, which is a kind of application program and an applications software which an operator of the communication terminal uses when creating an attachment file AF of an email message]), the communication terminal comprising: a first email application operable in a mobile communication terminal to generate or open email messages (see col. 6, lines 12-15, col. 7, lines 9-29 and Fig. 1; shows a communication terminal 3 comprising a first email application [i.e. electronic mail terminal utility 5]); a second email application also operable in said mobile communication terminal to generate or open email messages (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45 [i.e. the applications software which an operator of the communication terminal uses when creating an attachment file AF or performing an editing function of an email message reads on a second email application to generate or open email messages]); wherein only said first email application is enabled to communicate with an email server to transmit and receive email messages (see col.7, lines 9-13 and col. 7, line 56 through col. 8, line 2); and said second application is configured to enable said first email application to transmit an email message, to a designated recipient, that is generated for transmission with only said second email application, to include a header and an

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email address of said designated recipient of said email message (see col. 7, lines 22-37, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Morikawa fails to explicitly teach said second email application is downloadable to said mobile communication terminal.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Shiigi teaches a method and system for creating and sending handwritten and hand drawn electronic messages, wherein an email application such as a Handwriting Java Client software is downloaded to a client computer (see p. 3 [0034], p. 4 [0051] and p. 5 [0068]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morikawa with the teachings of Shiigi to include a communication terminal, wherein said second email application is downloadable to said mobile communication terminal, in order to enable a communication terminal to support different messaging applications such as a Handwriting Java Client software and to use it for composing and sending handwritten email messages as well as viewing them as taught by Shiigi (see p. 6 [0086-0087]).

Regarding claim 28, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said first email application is operable to receive an email message and determine if said email message is compatible with said first email application or said second email application (see col. 7, line 66 through col. 8, line 13).

Regarding claim 29, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said first email

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application is operable to receive a first category of email messages that are storable in association with a predetermined reception folder that is associated with said first email application (see col. 6, lines 12-15 and col. 7, lines 9-29), said first email application is further operable to receive a second category of email messages that are storable in association with a folder identified with a received email message, wherein said second category of email messages are storable in association with said second email application (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 30, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said second email application is further operable to store said email message generated for transmission in association with a transmission folder that is accessible with said first email application, wherein said first email application is operable to transmit for receipt by said email server any email message associated with said transmission folder (see col. 7, lines 9-64, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 31, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said second email application is operable to enable said first email application to generate a folder (see col. 7, lines 9-50), said first email application operable to generate said folder and a corresponding identifier in a folder name table, wherein said first email application is operable to store data associated with a retrieved email message in said folder based

on said identifier being included in a header of said received email message (see col. 7, lines 9-50, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 32, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 27. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said first email application is operable to generate or open a first type of email message (see col. 6, lines 12-15 and col. 7, lines 9-29), and said second email application is operable to generate or open a second type of email message that includes an identifier not included in a header of said first type of email message (see col. 7, lines 3-6, col. 8, lines 13-15, col. 8, lines 56-60 and col. 9, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 33, Morikawa in view of Shiigi teaches all the limitations of claim 32. Morikawa further teaches a mobile communication terminal, wherein said identifier comprises at least one of a character mail identifier or a character identifier (see col. 6, lines 55-65 and col. 7, lines 22-29).

7. Claim 26, 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Morikawa, U.S. Patent Number 5,765,170 (hereinafter Morikawa)** as applied to claims 21 and 36 above, and further in view of **Shiigi, U.S. Publication Number 2002/0046249 A1 (hereinafter Shiigi)**.

Regarding claims 26, 40 and 41, Morikawa teaches all the limitations of claims 21 and 36. Morikawa further teaches a method, wherein said first application is initially installed on said communication terminal (see col. 6, lines 12-15, col. 7, lines 9-29 and Fig. 1; shows a communication terminal 3 comprising a first email application [i.e.

electronic mail terminal utility 5]), but fails to explicitly teach said second application is downloadable to said communication terminal over a network to generate and open a second type of email messages that are transmitted and received by only said first application, but are not opened or generated with said first application, wherein the second application is a program generated with a Java programming language.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Shiigi teaches a method and system for creating and sending handwritten and hand drawn electronic messages, wherein an email application such as a Handwriting Java Client software is downloaded to a client computer via a network (see p. 3 [0034-0035], p. 4 [0051] and p. 5 [0068]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morikawa with the teachings of Shiigi to include a communication terminal, wherein said second email application is downloadable to said mobile communication terminal, in order to enable a communication terminal to support different messaging applications such as a Handwriting Java Client software and to use it for composing and sending handwritten email messages as well as viewing them as taught by Shiigi (see p. 6 [0086-0087]).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Engstrom, U.S. Publication Number 2002/0120869 A1 discloses email viewing security.



Suzuki et al., U.S. Publication Number 2003/0061270 A1 discloses electronic mail system with mail content designation.

Smith et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,871,215 discloses universal mail wireless e-mail reader.

Shiono, U.S. Patent Number 6,453,338 discloses electronic mail apparatus and computer readable record medium having electronic mail program recorded thereon.

Kobayashi et al., U.S. Publication Number 2002/0010748 A1 discloses system for transmission /reception of e-mail with attached files.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony S. Addy whose telephone number is 571-272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc M. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A.S.A



DUC M. NGUYEN  
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600